

1. INTRODUCTORY CHARTS

The charts in this section are composed of some basic tools that can be helpful in C511 or generally, but which do not fit easily into the categories of course materials.

CHART 1 – LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBER CODES & LIBRARY MAP (pp. 2-4)

This chart notes those Library of Congress (LC) cataloguing numbers that relate most closely to Sinological studies. In becoming familiar with the Library collection, it will be helpful if you know not only which call numbers are most frequently encountered, but the organizational system in which they are contextualized. A map of the O.C./O.R. stacks is included.

CHART 2 – Pinyin AND MODIFIED WADE-GILES TRANSCRIPTION (pp. 5-6)

It is sad but true that C511 is taught entirely in one of the world's most unpleasant transcription systems: the Wade-Giles System. The reason is that a great many important and useful works employ this system, and it is necessary to become familiar with it. Once you have “graduated” C511, you should be able to recognize Wade-Giles transcription without difficulty. You may never again be obligated to employ it actively in scholarly contexts, but you will be able to astonish and bore people by explicating it at cocktail parties, and as you age, your knowledge of Wade-Giles will help establish you as a revered relic of the past.

CHART 3 – THE CHU-YIN FU-HAO 注音符號 SYSTEM (pp. 7-14)

Quite likely the best system of Chinese phonetic transcription, the *Chu-yin Fu-hao* System was developed in the early years of the Chinese Republic. It is *not* employed elsewhere in C511, but some resources we will encounter use it; learning it is optional, but you will benefit if you take the trouble. It comes closer than any other system to a transparent rendering of Mandarin phonetics, but it is not typeable, and therefore it is not generally used outside of Taiwan, where it has a wide range of uses in education and in reference tools. Familiarity with the system can greatly enhance understanding of the phonetic structure of Mandarin, and clarify the logic underlying other transcription systems.

CHART 4 – THE FOUR CORNER SYSTEM (pp. 15-17)

The Four Corner System was a popular character indexing system during the first half of the 20th century. It is ingenious and easy to use once learned (though not easy to learn perfectly). It is used by many of the reference works we will encounter, and although there are almost always alternative indexing methods provided for finding items in reference works, learning this system is a great time saver, especially in certain fields.

CHART 5 – ENUMERATIVE SERIES (p. 18)

The ordinal counting series introduced in this chart were employed in texts to count items in series. Because they may otherwise be mistaken for independent words with very different semantic values, it is important to be able to recognize the initial items in each series.

CHART 1

SOME MAJOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBER CODES FOR SINOLOGY

AC – Collections		
	Chinese general <i>ts'ung-shu</i>	AC 149
AE – Encyclopaedias		
	Chinese encyclopaedias	AE 1-17
AS – University bulletins		
	Chinese university bulletins	AS 452
B – Philosophy and religion		
	China, general	B 125
	Confucianism	B 127-128
	Taoism	BL 1900
	Buddhism	BQ
CE – Calendrics		
CT – Biography		
	Chinese biography	CT 1800
D – History		
	Journals on Asia	DS 501
	Chinese history	DS 700-799
	By period	DS 743-777
G – Geography		
H – Sociology		
J – Political science		
K – Law (also in 6000s, shelved before A)		
L – Education		
M – Music		
N – Art		
P – Literature		
PL – Non-Western literature		
	Chinese language	PL 1000 - 1400
	Chinese dictionaries	PL 1400
	Chinese literature	PL 2250 - PL 3500
Q – Astronomy & math		
R – Medicine		
S – Botany & agriculture		
U – Warfare		
Z – Bibliography & Indexes		
	Sinological guides	Z 1030
	Bibliographies of Asia	Z 3000
	Bibliographies of China	Z 3100

East Asian Collection: Chinese (O.C.) and Reference (O.R.), Spring 2011

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135	PL 2250 Chinese literature journals		←
136	→ PL 2250 Chinese literature journals	2260 Lit. history & criticism 2280-99 by era (general) 2300 Modern lit (general)	
138	PL 2447 Epigraphy 2445 Folk 2354 Drama	← 2336 詞 2327 清 2326 明 2324 元 2323 宋 2321 唐 2306 詩	← 137
139	→ PL 2448 Epigraphy 2450 Anthologies 2456 obi	→ 2460 經學 2464 易 2465 書 2466 詩 2467 禮 2470 春秋 140	
141	PL 2533 全宋詩/文 2531 全唐文 2521 楚辭 2512 近代 2507 清 2506 明 2504 元 2501 全唐文 2475 爾雅 2471-74 四書		←
142	→ AC 四庫索引 AE Encyclopaedias AI ICS Concordances B 儒。道。佛辭書 BQ Taishō Tripitika	DS 735 中國正史	
144	DS 800 Japanese history	←	
145	→ DS 800-900 日本史, 韓國史		
148	PL 6-700 日本辭書。文學	←	
149	→ PL 700-900 日本, 韓國文學		
152	Q-T Sci-Tech PN Cinema	←	
153	→ Z Biblio. 善本索引 叢書索引		
	Oriental Research (O.R.) Collection		
	Chinese history	DS 735 正史	← 143
	→ G Atlases M Music N Art		146
	PL 600 日本語辭書 NK 書法	←	147
	→ 韓語辭書 PL 1400 Chinese dictionaries		150
	PL 2460 中國文學 PL 1455 辭典	←	151
	→ Z 1035 Manuals 3013 Indexes		154
	Z 7059 H-Y Concordances E.A. Bibliographies	←	155
	[Empty]		156
	PL 2565 Drama Poetry 2536	←	157
	→ Drama		158
	PL 2600 Anthologies Drama	←	159
	→ PL 2625 古本小說集成		160
	PL 2671 李白 2665 陶淵明 2661 屈原 2641 筆記 2627 小說	←	161
	→ PL 2675 杜甫 2685 蘇軾 2690 明: 三國演義 水滸傳 西遊記		162
	PL 2700 Individual 全集 2698 話本小說	←	163
	PL 2727 紅樓夢 2732 Late Ch'ing 2740 Modern lit.	←	164
	→ PL 2778 郭沫若 2766 胡適 2755 朱自清 PL 2754 魯迅	←	165
	→ PL 2801 沈從文 茅盾 2812 田漢 2823 聞一多 2837 張愛玲	←	166
167	Contemporary literature		
	PL 2848 Contemporary literature	←	
168	→ PL 2878 Contemporary literature	PL 3031 .T Taiwan literature	
169	Q Science PN World literature, Translation, Cinema	Taiwan literature	←
170	→ Q 111 中國科學史 R 醫學 S 農業 T 水利 U Military	Z Bibliography	
171	← O.J. Collection Z China Bibliography 3102 四庫 3101 Library Catalogues, 新書目 1029 善本	←	
* * * * *			
<i>O.J. Collection: 171-196</i>			
* * * * *			
<i>O.K. Collection: 196-204</i>			
* * * * *			
205	→ AC East Asian Oversize Collection N N East Asian Oversize Collection Z	→	206

CHART 2

COMPARISON OF *PINYIN* AND "MODIFIED" WADE-GILES TRANSCRIPTION

<i>INITIALS</i>	<i>pinyin</i>	<i>chu-yin fu-hao</i>	Wade-Giles	<i>Examples</i>			
-- Labials (making use of the lips)							
b		ㄅ	p	<i>po</i>	伯		
p		ㄆ	p'	<i>p'o</i>	破		
m		ㄇ	m	<i>mo</i>	末		
f		ㄈ	f	<i>fo</i>	佛		
-- Dentals (making use of the teeth)							
d		ㄉ	t	<i>te</i>	得		
t		ㄊ	t'	<i>t'e</i>	特		
n		ㄋ	n	<i>ne</i>	呢		
l		ㄌ	l	<i>le</i>	樂		
-- Gutturals (making use of whatever)							
g		ㄍ	k	<i>ko</i>	各		
k		ㄎ	k'	<i>k'o</i>	客		
h		ㄏ	h	<i>ho</i>	何		
-- Palatals (tongue flattened against palate) ¹							
j		ㄐ	ch	<i>chi</i>	吉		
q		ㄑ	ch'	<i>ch'i</i>	其		
x		ㄒ	hs	<i>hsi</i>	西		
-- Retroflexes (tongue curled) ²							
zh(i)		ㄓ	ch(ih)	<i>chih</i>	之		
ch(i)		ㄔ	ch'(ih)	<i>ch'ih</i>	尺		
sh(i)		ㄕ	sh(ih)	<i>shih</i>	尸		
r(i)		ㄖ	j(ih)	<i>jih</i>	日		
-- Sibilants (tongue against teeth)							
z(i)		ㄗ	ts/(tzu) ³	<i>tzu</i>	子	<i>tsung</i>	宗
c(i)		ㄘ	ts'/(tz'u)	<i>tz'u</i>	次	<i>ts'ung</i>	從
s(i)		ㄙ	s/(ssu)	<i>ssu</i>	思	<i>sung</i>	宋
MEDIALS [There are 3 medials; they may stand without an initial, without a final, or without either.]							
i/yi		一	i/yi	<i>yi</i> (or <i>i</i>)	一		
u/wu		ㄨ	u/wu	<i>wu</i>	五		
ü/u/yü		ㄩ	ü/u/yü ⁴	<i>yü</i>	于		

1 palatals are always followed by the medials 'i' or 'ü'--never by u/wu

2 retroflexes may stand without medial or final, in which case -ih is added

3 *tzu*, *tz'u*, *ssu* are special cases

4 the umlaut over this medial may be omitted after palatals, which are never followed by the u/wu-medial

<i>FINALS</i>	<i>pinyin</i>	<i>chu-yin fu-hao</i>	<i>Wade-Giles</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-a		ㄚ	-a	<i>a</i> 啊 <i>fa</i> 發
-ai		ㄞ	-ai	<i>ai</i> 愛 <i>lai</i> 來
-ao		ㄠ	-ao	<i>ao</i> 凹 <i>lao</i> 老
-e		ㄜ	-e/o ⁵	<i>o</i> 惡 <i>le</i> 樂 <i>ko</i> 客 <i>che</i> 者
-e		ㄝ	-eh	<i>yeh</i> 也 <i>pieh</i> 別 <i>yueh</i> 月
-ei		ㄟ	-ei/i ⁶	<i>mei</i> 每 <i>shei</i> 誰 <i>kuei</i> 鬼 <i>hui</i> 回
-o/uo		ㄛ	-o/-uo ⁷	<i>lo</i> 落 <i>so</i> 所 <i>kuo</i> 國 <i>shuo</i> 說
-ou		ㄛ	-ou/u	<i>mou</i> 某 <i>shou</i> 手 <i>yu</i> 有 [N.B.]
-er		ㄝ	-erh	<i>erh</i> 而
-an		ㄢ	-an/en	<i>an</i> 安 <i>shan</i> 善 <i>ch'ien</i> ⁸ 前
-ang		ㄤ	-ang	<i>ang</i> 昂 <i>pang</i> 邦 <i>yang</i> 楊
-en		ㄣ	-en	<i>en</i> 恩 <i>pen</i> 本
-eng		ㄥ	-eng	<i>meng</i> 孟 <i>tseng</i> 增
-n		[ㄣ]	-n	<i>pin</i> 賓 <i>yin</i> 音 <i>yun</i> 雲
-ng		[ㄥ]	-ng	<i>ping</i> 兵 <i>ying</i> 英 <i>yung</i> 用

Some Wade-Giles examples (focusing on tricky *ch* / *ch'* initials with other selected examples)

cha 炸 / *ch'a* 差 *chan* 站 / *ch'an* 產 *chang* 張 / *ch'ang* 長 *chao* 昭 / *ch'ao* 超 *che* 者 / *ch'e* 車
chen 真 / *ch'en* 臣 *cheng* 正 / *ch'eng* 成 *chi* 吉 / *ch'i* 其 *chiang* 江 / *ch'iang* 強 *chiao* 交
ch'ieh 且 *chien* 見 / *ch'ien* 前 *chih* 之 / *ch'ih* 吃 *chin* 近 *ching* 敬 *chiu* 久 / *ch'iu* 求
*chiung*⁹ 窘 / *ch'iung* 窮 *cho* 桌 / *ch'o* 殺 *chou* 州 / *ch'ou* 抽 *chu* 主 / *ch'u* 出 *chü* 居 / *ch'ü* 去
chuan 專 / *ch'uan* 川 *chüan* 卷 / *ch'üan* 全 *chueh* 絕 / *ch'ueh* 卻 *chui* 追 / *ch'ui* 垂
chun 準 / *ch'un* 春 *chün* 君 / *ch'ün* 群 *chung* 中

erh 而 *hsi* 西 *hsieh* 謝 *hsin* 心 *hsu* 序 *hsiu* 修 *hsiung* 兄 *jan* 然 *je* 熱 *jen* 人 *jih* 日 *jo* 若
kai 該 / *k'ai* 開 *ko* 各 / *k'o* 可 *kuei* 貴 *lien* 連 *lu* 路 *lü* 呂 *pa* 八 / *p'a* 怕 *sha* 殺 *so* 索 *ssu* 四
ta 大 / *t'a* 他 *to* 多 / *t'o* 脫 *tsai* 在 / *ts'ai* 才 *tse* 則 / *ts'e* 冊 *tso* 作 / *ts'o* 錯
tsu 祖 / *ts'u* 醋 *tzu* 子 / *tz'u* 此 *yen* 言 *yu* 有 *yü* 於 *yuan* 原 *yueh* 月 *yun* 云

Hyphenation in Wade-Giles

Wade-Giles invariably hyphenates between syllables of a single word; however, different writers will construe word units in different ways. While there are disagreements over how specific words break, it is never correct simply to represent each individual syllable as an independent word.

⁵ dentals, retroflexes, and sibilants are followed by -e; gutturals by -o.

⁶ after an -u- medial, the final -ei drops the 'e' except for *kuei* and *k'uei*.

⁷ labials, dentals, sibilants, and retroflex ch- & ch'- are followed by -o; gutturals and sh- by -uo.

⁸ -an changes to -en after medial -i- (in addition to palatal forms, cases like *p'ien*, *lien*, etc.).

⁹ *ch'ueh*, *hsueh*, etc., do not require umlaut ü; this is because phonemes of the type **ch'ueh* or **shueh* (= pinyin **chue* or **shue*) do not occur (some writers, however, prefer to retain umlaut ü for consistency).

CHART 3

THE *CHU-YIN FU-HAO* 注音符號 SYSTEM

The *chu-yin fu-hao* system was designed in the 1910s, at the dawn of the Chinese Republic, as a way of noting the sounds of Beijing Mandarin. In many respects, it is the best available system, though it is now rarely used because it is not typeable. Nevertheless, there are three reasons for a student of *wen-yen-wen* to learn it: 1) though not perfect, among transcription systems it provides the clearest portrait of Mandarin phonology – learning it can help you understand the phonetic system; 2) it is extremely handy for annotating texts, particularly in vertical format, since the symbols are designed to fit by characters; 3) it provides you access to an exceptionally useful series of editions, published by the San-min shu-chü 三民書局 in Taiwan, which include beside every text character its phonetic value in *chu-yin fu-hao*. These pages are a guide to the system.

The 37 characters of the system

Initial consonants (21)

Labials	Dentals / Alveolar	Velar-gutturals
ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄌ	ㄋ ㄤ ㄨ ㄨㄛ	ㄍ ㄎ ㄎ
Palatals	Retroflexes	Sibilants
ㄐ ㄑ ㄒ	ㄗ ㄛ ㄨㄣ ㄨㄣ	ㄗ ㄘ ㄘ

Vowels and finals (16)

Simple end vowels	Diphthong end vowels
ㄚ ㄛ ㄜ ㄝ	ㄟ ㄞ ㄟ ㄟ
Nasal finals	
ㄣ ㄤ ㄨㄣ ㄨㄣ	
Retroflex finals	
ㄣ	
Medials	
ㄣ ㄤ ㄤ	

(Note: The symbol ㄣ (yi) is written ㄣ when printed vertically.)

Phonetic category, symbol, *pinyin* equivalent

Initial consonants

Labials

ㄅ b-
 ㄆ p-
 ㄇ m-
 ㄈ f-

Dentals

ㄉ d-
 ㄊ t-

Alveolar/lateral

ㄋ n-
 ㄌ l-

Velars/gutterals

ㄍ g-
 ㄎ k-
 ㄏ h-

Palatals (*always* followed by medial/final-vowel | or ㄩ)

ㄐ j-
 ㄑ q-
 ㄒ x-

Retroflexes (complete syllable *or* followed by simple end vowel, diphthong, nasal final, or ㄨ)

ㄗ zh-
 ㄘ ch-
 ㄙ sh-
 ㄣ r-

Sibilants (complete syllable *or* followed by simple end vowel, diphthong, nasal final, or ㄨ)

ㄗ z-
 ㄘ c-
 ㄙ s-

Vowels and finals

Simple end vowels

ㄚ	-a
ㄜ	-e
ㄛ	-o (following labials directly; preceded by ㄨ after all others)
ㄝ	-e (following retroflexes or sibilants directly, and ㄌ or ㄋ)

End diphthongs

ㄞ	-ai
ㄟ	-ei
ㄠ	-ao
ㄡ	-ou

Nasal finals

ㄢ	-an
ㄣ	-en (reduces to -n before ㄌ ㄨ or ㄋ)
ㄤ	-ang
ㄥ	-eng (reduces to -ng before ㄌ ㄨ or ㄋ)

Retroflex final (stands alone only, except in northern dialect “erlization”)

ㄦ	-er
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Medials (common without initial or final)

ㄨ	-(y)i
ㄨ	-(w)u
ㄣ	-(y)u (more accurately, ü)

List of 注音符號 and *pinyin* equivalents

Labials

ㄅ

ㄅㄚ ba ㄅㄛ bo ㄅㄞ bai ㄅㄟ bei ㄅㄠ bao
 ㄅㄢ ban ㄅㄣ ben ㄅㄤ bang ㄅㄥ beng
 ㄅㄧ bi ㄅㄧㄝ bie ㄅㄧㄠ biao
 ㄅㄧㄢ bian ㄅㄧㄣ bin ㄅㄧㄥ bing
 ㄅㄨ bu

ㄆ

ㄆㄚ pa ㄆㄛ po ㄆㄞ pai ㄆㄟ pei ㄆㄠ pao ㄆㄨ pou
 ㄆㄢ pan ㄆㄣ pen ㄆㄤ pang ㄆㄥ peng
 ㄆㄧ pi ㄆㄧㄝ pie ㄆㄧㄠ piao
 ㄆㄧㄢ pian ㄆㄧㄣ pin ㄆㄧㄥ ping
 ㄆㄨ pu

ㄇ

ㄇㄚ ma ㄇㄛ mo ㄇㄞ me ㄇㄞ mai ㄇㄟ mei ㄇㄠ mao ㄇㄨ mou
 ㄇㄢ man ㄇㄣ men ㄇㄤ mang ㄇㄥ meng
 ㄇㄧ mi ㄇㄧㄝ mie ㄇㄧㄠ miao ㄇㄧㄨ miu
 ㄇㄧㄢ mian ㄇㄧㄣ min ㄇㄧㄥ ming
 ㄇㄨ mu

ㄈ

ㄈㄚ fa ㄈㄛ fo ㄈㄟ fei ㄈㄨ fou
 ㄈㄢ fan ㄈㄣ fen ㄈㄤ fang ㄈㄥ feng
 ㄈㄨ fu

Dentals

ㄉ

ㄉㄚ da ㄉㄛ de ㄉㄞ dai ㄉㄟ dei ㄉㄠ dao ㄉㄨ dou
 ㄉㄢ dan ㄉㄤ dang ㄉㄥ deng
 ㄉㄧ di ㄉㄧㄝ die ㄉㄧㄠ diao ㄉㄧㄨ diu
 ㄉㄧㄢ dian ㄉㄧㄥ ding
 ㄉㄨ du ㄉㄨㄛ duo ㄉㄨㄟ dui
 ㄉㄨㄢ duan ㄉㄨㄣ dun ㄉㄨㄥ dong

ㄊ

ㄊㄚ ta ㄊㄛ te ㄊㄞ tai ㄊㄠ tao ㄊㄨ tou
 ㄊㄢ tan ㄊㄤ tang ㄊㄥ teng
 ㄊㄧ ti ㄊㄧㄝ tie ㄊㄧㄠ tiao
 ㄊㄧㄢ tian ㄊㄧㄥ ting
 ㄊㄨ tu ㄊㄨㄛ tuo ㄊㄨㄟ tui
 ㄊㄨㄢ tuan ㄊㄨㄣ tun ㄊㄨㄥ tong

Alveolar/lateral

ㄅ

ㄅㄣ na ㄅㄛ ne ㄅㄛ nai ㄅㄝ nei ㄅㄠ nao ㄅㄨ nou
 ㄅㄢ nan ㄅㄣ nen ㄅㄨ nang ㄅㄥ neng
 ㄅㄣ ni ㄅㄣㄣ se nie ㄅㄣㄠ niao ㄅㄣㄨ niu
 ㄅㄣㄢ nian ㄅㄣㄣ nin ㄅㄣㄨ niang ㄅㄣㄥ ning
 ㄅㄨ nu ㄅㄨㄛ nuo
 ㄅㄨㄢ nuan ㄅㄨㄥ nong
 ㄅㄣ nü ㄅㄣㄣ se nüe

ㄆ

ㄆㄣ la ㄆㄛ le ㄆㄛ lai ㄆㄝ lei ㄆㄠ lao ㄆㄨ lou
 ㄆㄢ lan ㄆㄨ lang ㄆㄥ leng
 ㄆㄣ li ㄆㄣㄣ Y lia ㄆㄣㄣ se lie ㄆㄣㄠ liao ㄆㄣㄨ liu
 ㄆㄣㄢ lian ㄆㄣㄣ lin ㄆㄣㄨ liang ㄆㄣㄥ ling
 ㄆㄨ lu ㄆㄨㄛ luo
 ㄆㄨㄢ luan ㄆㄨㄣ lun ㄆㄨㄥ long
 ㄆㄣ lü ㄆㄣㄣ se lüe

Velars/gutterals

ㄍ

ㄍㄣ ga ㄍㄛ ge ㄍㄛ gai ㄍㄝ gei ㄍㄠ gao ㄍㄨ gou
 ㄍㄢ gan ㄍㄣ gen ㄍㄨ gang ㄍㄥ geng
 ㄍㄨ gu ㄍㄨㄣ gua ㄍㄨㄛ guo ㄍㄨㄛ guai ㄍㄨㄝ gui
 ㄍㄨㄢ guan ㄍㄨㄣ gun ㄍㄨㄨ guang ㄍㄨㄥ gong

ㄎ

ㄎㄣ ka ㄎㄛ ke ㄎㄛ kai ㄎㄠ kao ㄎㄨ kou
 ㄎㄢ kan ㄎㄣ ken ㄎㄨ kang ㄎㄥ keng
 ㄎㄨ ku ㄎㄨㄣ kua ㄎㄨㄛ kuo ㄎㄨㄛ kuai ㄎㄨㄝ kui
 ㄎㄨㄢ kuan ㄎㄨㄣ kun ㄎㄨㄨ kuang ㄎㄨㄥ kong

ㄏ

ㄏㄣ ha ㄏㄛ he ㄏㄛ hai ㄏㄝ hei ㄏㄠ hao ㄏㄨ hou
 ㄏㄢ han ㄏㄣ hen ㄏㄨ hang ㄏㄥ heng
 ㄏㄨ hu ㄏㄨㄣ hua ㄏㄨㄛ huo ㄏㄨㄛ huai ㄏㄨㄝ hui
 ㄏㄨㄢ huan ㄏㄨㄣ hun ㄏㄨㄨ huang ㄏㄨㄥ hong

Palatals

ㄑ

ㄑㄣ ji ㄑㄣㄣ Y jia ㄑㄣㄣ se jie ㄑㄣㄠ jiao ㄑㄣㄨ jiu
 ㄑㄣㄢ jian ㄑㄣㄣ jin ㄑㄣㄨ jiang ㄑㄣㄥ jing
 ㄑㄣ ju ㄑㄣㄣ se jue ㄑㄣㄢ juan ㄑㄣㄣ jun ㄑㄣㄥ jiong

<

< | qi < | Y qia < | せ qie < | 么 qiao < | 又 qiu
 < | 弓 qian < | ㄣ qin < | 尤 qiang < | 厶 qing
 < | 冂 qu < | 世 que < | 弓 quan < | ㄣ qun < | 厶 qiong

T

T | xi T | Y xia T | せ xie T | 么 xiao T | 又 xiu
 T | 弓 xian T | ㄣ xin T | 尤 xiang T | 厶 xing
 T | 冂 xu T | 世 xue T | 弓 xuan T | ㄣ xun T | 厶 xiong

Retroflexes

ㄗ

ㄗ zhi ㄗ Y zha ㄗ ㄗ zhe ㄗ ㄗ zhai ㄗ ㄗ zhei ㄗ 么 zhao ㄗ 又 zhou
 ㄗ 弓 zhan ㄗ ㄣ zhen ㄗ 尤 zhang ㄗ 厶 zheng
 ㄗ ㄨ zhu ㄗ ㄨ Y zhua ㄗ ㄨ ㄗ zhuo ㄗ ㄨ ㄗ zhuai ㄗ ㄨ ㄗ zhui
 ㄗ ㄨ 弓 zhuan ㄗ ㄨ ㄣ zhun ㄗ ㄨ 尤 zhuang ㄗ ㄨ 厶 zhong

ㄘ

ㄘ chi ㄘ Y cha ㄘ ㄗ che ㄘ ㄗ chai ㄘ 么 chao ㄘ 又 chou
 ㄘ 弓 chan ㄘ ㄣ chen ㄘ 尤 chang ㄘ 厶 cheng
 ㄘ ㄨ chu ㄘ ㄨ Y chua ㄘ ㄨ ㄗ chuo ㄘ ㄨ ㄗ chuai ㄘ ㄨ ㄗ chui
 ㄘ ㄨ 弓 chuan ㄘ ㄨ ㄣ chun ㄘ ㄨ 尤 chuang ㄘ ㄨ 厶 chong

ㄙ

ㄙ shi ㄙ Y sha ㄙ ㄗ she ㄙ ㄗ shai ㄙ ㄗ shei ㄙ 么 shao ㄙ 又 shou
 ㄙ 弓 shan ㄙ ㄣ shen ㄙ 尤 shang ㄙ 厶 sheng
 ㄙ ㄨ shu ㄙ ㄨ Y shua ㄙ ㄨ ㄗ shuo ㄙ ㄨ ㄗ shuai ㄙ ㄨ ㄗ shui
 ㄙ ㄨ 弓 shuan ㄙ ㄨ ㄣ shun ㄙ ㄨ 尤 shuang

ㄨ

ㄨ ri ㄨ ㄗ re ㄨ 么 rao ㄨ 又 rou
 ㄨ 弓 ran ㄨ ㄣ ren ㄨ 尤 rang ㄨ 厶 reng
 ㄨ ㄨ ru ㄨ ㄨ ㄗ ruo ㄨ ㄨ ㄗ rui
 ㄨ ㄨ 弓 ruan ㄨ ㄨ ㄣ run ㄨ ㄨ 厶 rong

Sibilants

ㄗ

ㄗ zi ㄗ Y za ㄗ ㄗ ze ㄗ ㄗ zai ㄗ ㄗ zei ㄗ 么 zao ㄗ 又 zou
 ㄗ 弓 zan ㄗ ㄣ zen ㄗ 尤 zang ㄗ 厶 zeng
 ㄗ ㄨ zu ㄗ ㄨ ㄗ zuo ㄗ ㄨ ㄗ zui
 ㄗ ㄨ 弓 zuan ㄗ ㄨ ㄣ zun ㄗ ㄨ 厶 zong

ㄘ

ㄘ ci ㄘ Y ca ㄘ ㄗ ce ㄘ ㄗ cai ㄘ 么 cao ㄘ 又 cou
 ㄘ 弓 can ㄘ ㄣ cen ㄘ 尤 cang ㄘ 厶 ceng
 ㄘ ㄨ cu ㄘ ㄨ ㄗ cuo ㄘ ㄨ ㄗ cui
 ㄘ ㄨ 弓 cuan ㄘ ㄨ ㄣ cun ㄘ ㄨ 厶 cong

ム

ム si ム ヲ sa ム ㄷ se ム ㄱ sai ム ㅅ sao ム ㅈ sou

ム ㄴ san ム ㄹ sen ム ㄷ sang ム ㄴ seng

ム ㅊ su ム ㅊ ㅈ suo ム ㅊ ㅅ sui

ム ㅊ ㄴ suan ム ㅊ ㄹ sun ム ㅊ ㄴ song

Vowels and nasal-finals (note that ㅈ and ㅅ do not occur independently)

ㅏ a

ㅓ e

ㅗ ai

ㅜ ei

ㅛ ao

ㅜ ou

ㅑ an

ㅓ en

ㅕ ang

ㅖ er

ㅣ yi ㅣ ㅏ ya ㅣ ㅓ ye ㅣ ㅛ yao ㅣ ㅜ you

ㅣ ㅑ yan ㅣ ㅓ yin ㅣ ㅕ yang ㅣ ㅕ ying

ㅜ wu ㅜ ㅏ wa ㅜ ㅓ wo ㅜ ㅗ wai ㅜ ㅜ wei

ㅜ ㅑ wan ㅜ ㅓ wen ㅜ ㅕ wang ㅜ ㅕ weng

ㅛ yu ㅛ ㅓ yue

ㅛ ㅑ yuan ㅛ ㅓ yun ㅛ ㅕ yong

Additional Notes on the *Chu-yin Fu-hao* System

I) Absence of initials, medials, or finals

Some syllables involve initials, medials, and finals (e.g., 訓 ㄒㄩㄣˊ), but often one or two of these may be absent:

1. Retroflex (ㄐ ㄑ ㄒ ㄓ) and sibilant (ㄗ ㄘ ㄙ) initials can, and often do, occur without medials and finals (e.g., 時 ㄕ; 思 ㄙ).
2. Medials (ㄟ ㄠ ㄡ) can, and often do, occur without initials and finals (e.g., 以 ㄟ; 無 ㄟ; 於 ㄡ).
3. The final ㄦ does not combine with other forms (兒 ㄦ).
4. Most finals can, but *rarely do*, appear without initials and medials (e.g., 昂 ㄤ; 奧 ㄠ).

II) Combinations which do not occur

1. *Many* potential syllables don't occur in the language (e.g., *ㄍㄟ; *ㄘㄟ); only about 450 syllables occur in Chinese, exclusive of tone distinctions.
2. Rules for the medial ㄟ: The medial ㄟ can *only* follow a limited number of initials. It can follow any of the palatals: ㄐ [絕 ㄐㄟㄨㄛˊ]; ㄑ [區 ㄑㄟㄨㄛˊ]; ㄒ [薛 ㄒㄟㄨㄛˊ]. Other than palatals, it can only follow ㄗ [女 ㄗㄟㄨㄛˊ] and ㄘ [率 ㄘㄟㄨㄛˊ].
3. Rules for the medial ㄠ: The medial ㄠ is almost the opposite of ㄟ. It can follow anything *except* the palatals. (NOTE: Either ㄠ *or* ㄟ may follow the initials ㄗ and ㄘ.)
4. Rules for the medial ㄡ: The medial ㄡ cannot follow retroflexes or sibilants.
5. Rules for the final ㄟ: The final ㄟ can *only* after the medials ㄟ or ㄡ (e.g., 謝 ㄒㄟㄟㄟ; 略 ㄌㄡㄟ).
6. Rules for the final ㄘ: The final ㄘ *never* follows the medials ㄟ or ㄡ.

III) Some rules related to the consonant finals ㄣ and ㄥ

1. After a medial (ㄟ ㄠ ㄡ), ㄣ becomes *-n* rather than *-en*, and ㄥ becomes *-ng* rather than *-eng* [民 ㄇㄣˊ; 命 ㄇㄣˋ; 論 ㄌㄨㄣˊ; 龍 ㄌㄨㄣˊ; 君 ㄐㄨㄣˊ; 窮 ㄑㄨㄣˊ].
2. In the case of the medial/final combination represented by *pinyin -iong*, the combination is represented as ㄟㄥ (the diphthong *-io-* [Wade-Giles *-iü-*] reduces to ㄟ).

CHART 4

THE FOUR CORNER SYSTEM

The illustrations on the next two pages comprise the standard chart for the "four-corner" [hereafter, "4-c"] system of classifying characters. (You can further magnify the digitalized images for clarity.) Here is an English summary of the chart – we will explain and practice it in class in due time.

The 4-c system numbers the shapes in each corner of a character and assigns the character a number on that basis. The ten eligible digits are matched to corresponding forms in the main chart (digit, "name of form" [useless], form(s), examples, "explanation" [useless], comments). As the chart comments note, forms numbered 0,4,5,6,7,8,9 are multiple stroke forms. **These take priority over single stroke forms.** (Form 5 is particularly vexatious in this regard.)

The corner numbers are listed in this order: top-left/top-right/lower-left/lower-right.

If a single form extends to 2 or more corners, the form number is assigned only the first time; the other times, the digit 0 is assigned.

Where a box or "gate" radical shapes the character, the two top corners are counted normally, but the bottom numbers are derived from the "internal" element.

The list on the right-hand page of the chart brings fine points to your attention:

- I. Be careful to distinguish "vulgar" from standard *k'ai-shu* forms. 4-c uses *k'ai-shu*.
- II.
 - 1) distinguishes the two-stroke 0-form from tops that are dot-forms (3).
 - 2) emphasizes that the box form (6) does not extend lines outward
 - 3) if a 7-form extends to other corners, treat the extended end as an independent form
 - 4) if the 8-form is crossed by other strokes, it is not an 8
 - 5) emphasizes that you cannot add strokes in the middle of a 9 form
- III.
 - 1) do not try to combine independent stroke-forms
 - 2) protruding top & bottom strokes take priority over corner elements
(& generally involve a second corner 0)
 - 3) where the choice between intersecting independent strokes is unclear, select the higher if on top, the lower if at bottom
 - 4) wherever a slanting stroke and a different stroke form are possible at a bottom corner, use the other form if it extends lower
 - 5) at top-right, when a 2-form combines with another form at its right, even though the 2-form may be higher, use the other form
- IV. The Fifth Corner Rule: Where characters have identical numbers, a fifth number can be added to distinguish. The form for the 5th number is selected from the protruding stroke most immediately above the complete form used to generate the lower right number.

The Four Corner System

第二次改訂 四角號碼檢字法

王雲五發明

第一條 筆畫分為十種，各以號碼代表之如下：

號碼	筆名	筆形	舉例	說明	注意
0	頭	一	言 至 戶 彳	獨立之點與獨立之橫相結合	0 4 5 6 7 8 9 各
1	橫	一 乚 ㄣ	天 土 地 江 元 風	包括橫、刁與右鈎	複均由數筆合為一
2	垂	丨 丿 丨	山 月 千 則	包括直、撇與左鈎	複筆。檢查時遇單
3	點	丶 丶	六 禱 乇 之 衣	包括點與捺	筆與複筆並列，應
4	叉	十 乂	草 杏 皮 刈 大 葑	兩筆相交	儘量取複筆；如山
5	插	扌	扌 戈 申 吏	一筆通過兩筆以上	作0不作3，寸作
6	方	口	國 鳴 目 四 甲 由	四邊齊整之形	4 不作2，厂作7
7	角	ㄗ ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ	羽 門 仄 陰 雪 衣 學 罕	橫與垂相接之處	不作2，ㄣ作8不
8	八	八 ㄨ 人 乚	分 頁 羊 余 災 余 仄 午	八字形與其變形	作3 2，小作9不
9	小	小 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ	尖 系 孛 杲 惟	小字形與其變形	作3 3。

第二條 每字祇取四角之筆，其順序：

(一)左上角 (二)右上角 (三)左下角 (四)右下角

(例) (一)左上角.....端 (二)右上角
(三)左下角.....端 (四)右下角

檢查時按四角之筆形及順序，每字得四碼：

(例) 端 = 0120 截 = 4330 際 = 0700

第三條 字之上部或下部，祇有一筆或一複筆時，無論在何地位，均作左角，其右角作0。

(例) 宣 直 首 冬 軍 宗 毋

每筆用過後，如再充他角，亦作0。

(例) 干 之 持 掛 大 卅 軍 時

第四條 由整個口門門所成之字，其下角取內部之筆，但上下左右有他筆時，不在此例。

(例) 因 = 0000 閉 = 7700 關 = 7710

茵 = 4400 淵 = 3710

附 則

【字體均照楷書如下表】

正	佳	巳	反	禾	尸	安	心	卜	斥	刃	业	亦	草	真	執	隅	衣
誤	佳	巳	反	禾	尸	安	心	卜	斥	刃	业	亦	草	真	執	隅	衣

II 取筆時應注意之點

- (1) 𠂇 尸 等字，凡點下之橫，右方與他筆相連者，均作3，不作0。
- (2) 𠂇 𠂇 門 等字，方形之筆端延長於外者，均作7，不作6。
- (3) 角筆之兩端，不作7，如‘𠂇’。
- (4) 交叉之筆，不作8，如‘美’。
- (5) 𠂇 𠂇 中有二筆，水 𠂇 旁有二筆，均不作小形。

III 取角時應注意之點

- 1 獨立或平行之筆，不問高低，概以最左或最右者為角。

(例) 非 倬 疾 浦 帝

- 2 最左或最右之筆，有他筆蓋於其上或承於其下時，取蓋於上者為上角，承於下者為下角。

(例) 宗 幸 寧 共

- 3 有兩複筆可取時，在上角應取較高之複筆，在下角應取較低之複筆。

(例) 功 盛 頗 鴨 奄

- 4 斜撇為他筆所承，取他筆為下角。

(例) 春 奎 確 衣

- 5 左上之撇作左角，其右角取右筆。

(例) 勾 鈎 倬 鳴

II 四角同碼字較多時，以右下角上方最貼近而露鋒芒之一筆為附角；如該筆業已用過，則附角作0。

(例) 𠂇 元 洋 是 疝 歆 畜 殘 主 難 霖
毬 拼 蠻 覽 功 郭 癥 愁 金 遠 仁 見

附角仍有同碼字時，得按各該字所含橫筆（即第一種筆形，包括橫刁及右鈎）之數順序排列。

例如‘市’‘帝’二字之四角及附角均同，但市字含有二橫，帝字含有三橫，故市字在前帝字在後，餘照此類推。

CHART 5

Enumerative Series

Traditional texts, indexes, and various types of enumerated sets were counted by means of a variety of ordinal enumerators or set-member counting terms. Of these, the “Heavenly Stem” (*t’ien-kan* 天干) counters were the most common and important, the enumerators chia 甲, yi 乙, ping 丙, ding 丁 standing as the initial elements of that ten-member set. The companion “Earthly Branch” (*ti-chih* 地支) counters could also be used independently in this fashion. (The *t’ien-kan ti-chih* system will be discussed in its root calendrical context at another point.) Other series employed in this way were the names of the traditional rhyme categories and the words of the “Thousand Character Classic” (*Ch’ien tzu wen* 千字文), a sixth century poetic text composed of exactly 1000 characters used without repetition. Because these counting series do not announce themselves as such when used in unpunctuated traditional texts, it is wise to know at least the first few elements of each, so that when these characters are used as counters, you are able to identify them as such.

No.	Cyclical Sign Ordinals		Rhyme Class Ordinals	1000 Character Classic Ordinals
	天干	地支		
1	甲 chiă	子 tzŭ	東	天
2	乙 yĭ	丑 ch’ou	冬	地
3	丙 pĭng	寅 yĭn	江	玄
4	丁 ting	卯 măo	支	黃
5	戊 wù	辰 ch’én	微	宇
6	己 chĭ	巳 ssù	魚	宙
7	庚 keng	午 wŭ	虞	洪
8	辛 hsin	未 weì	齊	荒
9	壬 jén	申 shen	佳	日
10	癸 kuĕi	酉 yŭ	灰	月
11		戌 hsu	真	盈
12		亥 hăi	文	昃
13			元	辰
14			寒	宿
15			刪	列
			etc.	etc.